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PLAYING THE BABY ACT.

The Hun is going to play the baby act. Watch out for him and watch out for those around here who are going to play the baby act for him.

Favorable as the war news is, we do not incline to the belief of a speedy ending or a sudden collapse.

On the other hand, we think the pessimistic news from German prisoners, even officers, in the hands of the allies saying the war is lost, and like rumors of a starving populace about to uprising, are all stories made in Germany with intent to deceive.

It is believable that the army fully realizes that it cannot win, but we must not be misled by stories that Germany is starving or is yet at the end of her man power.

Germany today is trying to eke out with the fox-skin her lack of the lion's hide. Having lost her war, she is trying to save her face.

She dreads invasion of German soil.

The prisoners said Germany would be defended to the last man. If that did not suffice, an immediate peace must avert an invasion.

The Entente Allies would never be able to enter Germany, because the Germans had seen too much of the destruction in France to permit of Germany suffering in a similar manner.

Beaten at every point, the Kaiser through purchasable agents in every allied country will now play the baby act—try the sympathy game.

Care must be taken to snuff this at the start.

NO CHECK ON SQUANDERERS.

"Paying directly from their pockets for the war, individuals may be expected to see that every cent of the money is accounted for," writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce in an article stating that the greater part of the cost of the war is to be raised by taxation. How pray? There isn't any agency of the government which is charged with checking up on the vast expenditures of the administration in the conduct of this war. The administration brought all its power to bear to prevent the creation by congress of a joint committee on the conduct of the war, one of the prospective duties of which was to check up war expenditures. The administration has refused to inform congress, and through congress the people, how the money squeezed out of them was being spent. There is no way, under present conditions, to secure this information, and the most powerful political machine ever known in this republic is being built up by the Democratic party under cover of the war.

Agencies innumerable are being established and financed ostensibly to carry out the war program. In many instances their utility in that direction is questionable, but there is no question of their potency in holding the voters in line for 1920 and the third term.

FULL OF SOUND SENSE.

Every day's dispatches bring stories of the "collapse" of German morale, and speculations as to when Germany will quit. Since our attitude toward these stories and speculations will determine, in considerable measure, our efforts in the war, it will pay to examine them in some detail.

The first thing to be noted is that the official bulletins from Paris and London do not bear out the collapse theory at all. On the contrary, those bulletins show the Germans making a very hard fight. The Teutonic resistance lacks the selfish devotion of the French at Verdun and the grim, unreckoning, cornered wolf effectiveness of the old contemptibles at Ypres or the Canadians in the first gas battle; but it is a very brave, very capable defense. The German army is too much of a machine to suit our tastes, but we must admit that the machine is still working. There are no panics, no routs. The British armies, with a score to wipe out, are averaging an advance of only a mile or two per day.

One fancies it would be distinctly dangerous to tell the men who have just stormed Thiepval ridge that the German army has gone to pieces and the German morale collapsed.

Next, there is nothing in the military situation to cause any active despair in the Pan-German empire. That empire's armies are still deep in the enemy's country, with line after line to which they can retire—if the fighting proceeds on the present plan—before coming to their own borders. Officers and soldiers alike, being utterly ignorant of the moral forces they have roused against them, may well hope to make a resistance that will wear out the allies, and compel them to accept a patchwork peace. Prussia in 1763 escaped from a situation far more immediately menacing than that which confronts Pan-Germany today. Why should not history repeat itself?

Finally, consider the purely human side. Every Teuton knows that if he yields now he will be despised quite as much as he is hated. Germans will be pointed out for a thousand years as cowardly bullies, who trampled and tyrannized as long as they had an advantage, and against them. They would be overwhelmed by a score more universal and a hundred times more bitter than ever was poured out upon a nation before.

There is nothing to show that the Teutons are ready to throw themselves in the ocean of the world's contempt to escape the world's avenging steel. There is no escape from both perils, namely, a frank confession of their crimes and a revolution against the leaders who have led them into these crimes. German collapse is coming sometime, somewhere, of course, but the chances are overwhelming that we shall have to seek it beyond the Rhine.—Chicago Daily Journal.

THE WAR AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Public service corporations, caught in the tide of rising costs of labor and materials, are facing heavy problems. Those in Fort Wayne are no exception. Says the News of that city. The same obtains here likewise. The gas company and the street car lines must have more revenue from their operations if they are to render the service their charters from the state and their contracts with the city require them to give and the public to expect. Their services to the public must be kept going and to do so their efficiencies must be maintained. The cost of everything that enters into creation of the service they give has risen enormously. This specialty is the fact in respect of labor.

These utilities are in competition for labor with industries in many instances created and in other cases prodigiously stimulated by the war and wage levels have gone to heights wholly without precedent in any land in any time. It cannot be a reasonable expectation that public service concerns shall be in every respect under compulsion to meet higher costs of operation and be denied all access to the offset of greater revenues. The natural tendency of conditions that rule and sentiments that prevail is to diminish their normal revenues and that doubtless is an actual and demonstrable fact. If some compensations for the untoward conditions that so closely and inexorably hedge them about are not permitted they cannot a great while survive the constantly widening discrepancies between income and fixed charges, and operating costs.

The public ought to view this situation with reason and foresight. The utilities that serve them in necessities vital to the life, trade, industry and advancement of the community and are indispensable to domestic convenience and comfort must be considered in respect of the future as well as the present. Their stability must be assured; their efficiencies kept unimpaired. These conditions can take hold only from their earnings. It is not a problem of dividends, but of survival.

Cities must deal fairly by their utilities. We do not want them to go down or even to suffer a serious deterioration. That they cannot render the service required of them upon rates and revenues which sufficed in normal times there needs no argument to show. The situation is one that appeals to common sense and to common sense reveals itself readily and clearly.

JUGGLING BELGIUM.

Chancellor Von Hertling says now that he has been misunderstood, and Germany "does not intend to keep Belgium in any form whatever." It is natural, perhaps, to misunderstand a man who contradicts himself as often as Von Hertling does. If we assume, however, that his latest outwitting was sincere, and that he will not revoke or amend it before this comment gets into print, the present German attitude regarding Belgium is plain enough.

Germany is weakening in her determination to hold Belgium, because she begins to see that she cannot get away with that particular piece of plunder. The world will not endure it, and the Belgians themselves will make Germany an asset of little value to Germany if they are forcibly swallowed. Germany therefore is holding Belgium, the chancellor frankly confesses, "as a pawn" in the game. The Kaiser knows he must give up Belgium, but he will insist on getting what he considers a fair equivalent.

What he would consider an equivalent becomes increasingly clear. It is, in all probability, a free hand in Russia. On this basis, too, it is possible that the occupied part of France and possibly Alsace-Lorraine as well, may be lumped with Belgium. If hard pressed, the Kaiser could afford to give up all his conquests and claims west of the Rhine in return for the privilege of malevolently assimilating Russia at his leisure, and organizing the new population and territory on a military basis as part of a new German empire, leading to the future conquest of the world. He would have there iron, coal, men, grain and everything else he needs.

This also is a delusive dream. Germany will give up not only Belgium and France, but Russia as well.

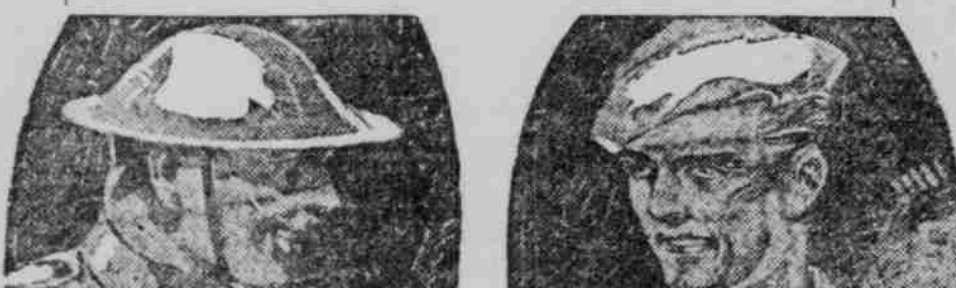
WHERE IS HE?

The Kaiser is very angry over the failure of correspondents to mention the work the crown prince is doing. Nothing is a mighty hard subject to write about. We are also much concerned over the fact that the Hans somebody who writes all those beautiful descriptions of the Kaiser on the battlefield has not been working at it for about two weeks.

WE note with interest a young woman who admits an incurable desire to work on a newspaper. She says that she is 20 years old, quite sensible and unmarried. This ought to be carefully thought over. A lot of the fellows around here are almost baldheaded and married; is the girl knocking?

Where They Are

News of Lake Co. Boys in Uncle Sam's Service



Here and Over There

TO FRIENDS OF THE BOYS.

THE TIMES goes daily to over a thousand Lake County men in the U. S. A. or U. S. N. These boys keep posted by this means. They have no other way of getting the news. It is a letter from home for them. They want the news of the boys they know. You want the news of your boy and your neighbor's boy to get to them. Give it to us for them. Let us keep each other posted as to the coming and going of our boys in the service. Write briefly or call up THE TIMES as an act of patriotism. Do it now.

Mrs. Ernest Bartholomae, Crown Pt., left today for Hoboken, N. J., where she goes to join her husband who is in the navy and stationed in that city. He is in the orchestra and Mrs. Bartholomae will remain at Hoboken until he is transferred.

Indiana officers at Camp Shelby, are hopeful that an Indiana man will be chosen for command of the regiment which was formerly the 2nd Indiana Infantry, but it does not appear that there is an Indiana officer of high enough rank in the division. There are several majors among the Indiana boys school available for promotion, but there are no lieutenant-colonels who have no permanent assignments. The name of Lieutenant-Colonel Clyde P. Driscoll, 151st Infantry, has been mentioned. The 152nd lacks a lieutenant-colonel also.

Indian men who report at Camp Shelby next week in the September draft will find a tented city waiting. The receiving organization is under the command of Indiana officers. Staff officers of the camp expect the largest number of drafted men ever sent to the camp to arrive next month. They estimate the call for this camp alone at more than 25,000 men.

John Killigrew, Hobart, who returned last week from the hospital, has received a letter from the Naval Training school advising him that he would be accepted for training as soon as he recovers from his operation.

The Indiana State Commission for registering and voting Indiana soldiers which arrived at Camp Sherman yesterday, registered 500 Hoosier soldiers and arranged to complete its work to-day. All members of the commission expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the spirit of co-operation shown by the military authorities.

Officers and non-commissioned officers who have been on duty in the 15th depot brigade at Camp Taylor for any length of time probably will have the chance to see service in France soon. Instructions from the war department have been received by the headquarters of the brigade, to send monthly officers and non-commissioned officers to the front. The length of service they have seen. The adjutant-general in turn will send orders to what officers he wishes to go overseas. Each officer has to pass the overseas examination before his name is placed on the list.

Lake county parents of the members of Company A and Company B, totaling 401 men will be interested in learning that they left Camp Purdie yesterday afternoon for Gettysburg Pa., where they will be mustered into the American tank service. The men were commanded by Lieut. Harry. Hundreds of visitors came to the camp yesterday to see the boys and say good-bye to them, and many mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of the men were here from out of town.

Six members of the Purdue Detachment have left for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and others have gone to Austin, Texas. A number of the men also have been sent to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., to complete their training. All the men are hoping that they will resolve the splendid treatment in their new camps that they received during their stay in Lafayette.

Master Gunner J. L. Russell, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Russell of Hammond, has a new address. A. P. O. 705, Non-Com. Staff, A. E. F. 62nd Artillery. He is overseas and has written his people an interesting letter.

W. F. Conrad, Hammond, 36th F. A., 1st B. Camp McClellan, Ala., is learning how to send the big ones at the Hun and is anxious to get across seas.

Word has been received from Harry Beckett, 2nd Balloon Squadron, A. E. F., that he wants to hear from his friends.

Malbert Keller, 33 Co., 8th Regt., Camp Taylor, Ky., is a Laver county boy who is setting the most out of army training.

George S. Bohling, Hammond, has a new address. M. B. Squadron, Fort Bliss, Fort Bliss, Oklahoma.

Jos. Lukoski, another well known member of that family, is now a member of Troop F, 1th Cavalry, Fort Bliss.

TEXAS.

Word has been received from Frank Volk, Battery C, of Hammond, that he has been transferred from Ft. Bliss, Texas, to Camp Jackson, S. C., and that he is very well satisfied with army life.

Frank's mother is no slacker, either, as she bought the wool for 10 pair of socks which she knitted and gave to the boys herself.

Mrs. A. G. Parry, 437 Adams street, Gary, has received word from her brother, John H. Apinwall, that he has left Camp Custer for the coast and expects soon to go across. Soldier Apinwall is a member of the motor ambulance unit, 84th division and recruited at Salt Lake City, Utah. He has visited his sister quite often and has a number of friends in Gary.

Irving R. Edwards, former proprietor of the Unity Hotel, Gary and secretary of the Harrison club left Thursday for Camp Grant where he will enter training for the officers' reserve corps. Mr. Edwards is prominently known in political and business circles. He is a Spanish-American veteran and saw service in Manila Bay, Cuba and with the charge of San Juan Hill and after completing three years with the regular army he started on a pleasure voyage that took him half way around the world visiting all the principal cities of Europe. Should he fail will apply for the officers' command he will apply for service with the Y. M. C. A.

Ned Naef and Robert Heinze, both of Whiting, who were at Camp Sherman, Ohio, are thought now to be on their way over.

Julius Hoppe and Elmer Atchison, Whiting, will be inducted by the local board on Monday and leave for Camp Purdie at Lafayette to take up motor mechanics.

Edward N. Thiel of Hammond, is now stationed with 26th Reg. Bat. B. Field Artillery, Camp McClellan, Alabama.

Joseph Gerlach, of St. John, leaves tomorrow for Crown Point to join the colors.

Jacob Groat, Nick Ericks, Joseph Grugel and 4 other Schererville brothers, all of Highland, have gone to Crown Point for the draft call.

Clinton Pollard, Hammond, Troop H, 31th Cavalry, Ft. Riley, Kans., has been transferred to the artillery branch at West Point, Ky. Corporal Pollard says Uncle Sam needs the artillery more than cavalry and he doesn't care, as long as he gets over as quickly as possible.

Private Amos Cooper of Hobart, is home on a short furlough from Camp Devans, Mass., where he has been since being transferred from Camp Sully, Mo.

The following Hobart boys are now at Camp Mills, N. J., awaiting to be sent across. They are: George White, Wm. Fleck, Robert Holtzberg, Harry McElran, John Murray and Charles Kiscala.

The Hobart Company of Militia will hold special drill on Sunday afternoon and they will participate in the Labor Day Program at Camp on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bea Puckham of Hobart, have received a letter from their son, Gib, who was wounded on July 21. He states that he was wounded in the arm and shot through the head but soon hoped to be out and after the Hun again. He said they jumped out like rabbits and ran.

Private John Murray of Hobart, who has been sent to Camp Mills, N. J., has been home and states that he has met his brother, William, who is in the navy. He met him at New York and it is their first meeting for about a year.

Sailor Vernon Chapman, a Lowell boy, well known in Hammond, is now stationed at the U. S. navy patrol station at Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Chester Wood, Lowell, now at Fort Crook, Neb., expects to go to Frisco and from there to Siberia.

Thomas Loyd and Milo Thomas, Lowell, are now in New York, and expect to go across soon. Milo is now a corporal.

Mrs. Schaffer, 720 Hohmann, Hammond, has received word from her son, Geo., who has been stationed at Nogales, Ariz. for the past fourteen months, that he has been transferred to Camp Travis, San Antonio and likes soldier life and enjoying himself.

While drills are taking up about eight hours of the day at Camp Sher-

Roll of Honor

In Memoriam

Lake County's dead in the war with Germany and Austria-Hungary:

ROBERT MARKLEY, Hammond, drowned off coast N. J., May 28.
 DENNIS HANNON, Ind. Harbor, died at Ft. Oglethorpe, Tenn., June 11.
 JAMES MAC KENZIE, Gary, killed in action, France, May 2, 1918.
 KARL WELSBY, Whiting, U. S. N.; died at Ft. Houston, July 24, 1917.
 FRANK MCANLEY, Ind. Harbor, killed in action, France, Oct. 21, 1917.
 ARTHUR BASSLER, Hammond, died at Lion Springs, Tex., August 28.
 JOHN SAMBROOKS, East Chicago, killed in action, France, Sept. 16.
 ARTHUR FORETSON, Gary, killed in action, France, Oct. 21.
 LIEUT. JAMES VAN ATTA, Gary, killed at Vimy Ridge.
 SOLPH BIEDZYKI, East Chicago, killed in action, France, Nov. 27.
 S. BURTON, HUNDLEY, Gary, killed at Ft. Bliss, Tex., Dec. 1917.
 HARRY CUTHBERT LONG, Ind. Harbor, killed in action, France, Dec. 12, 1917.
 EDWARD C. KOSTRADE, Hobart, killed by explosion in France, Dec. 22.
 THOMAS V. RATCLIFFE, Gary, killed somewhere in France, Feb. 21.
 FRED SCHMIDT, C. Point, died in Brooklyn, March 7, on torpedoed boat.
 FRP. EDWARD M. SULLIVAN, Gary, killed in action, France, March 8.
 MICHAEL STEPHEN, Whiting, Camp Taylor, pneumonia, March 14.
 CLIFFORD E. PETER, Hammond, U. S. cavalry, died Del Rio, Texas, April 3.
 PAUL FULTON, Tolleston, died Marfa, Texas, April 6, 1918.
 VICTOR SHOTLIFE, Gary, killed at eastern front, April 20, 1918.
 JOSEPH BECKHART, Gary, killed at eastern front, April 20, 1918.
 LIEUT. IRA B. KING, Gary, reported killed in action, April 21, 1918.
 NEWELL PEACHER, Gary, Graves Regis, Unit 304, died in N. J., 1918.
 E. BIRCH HIGGINS, Gary, ord. dept.; died in Philadelphia, 1918.
 D. MISKELLICH, Hammond, killed on Balkan front, May 25, 1918.
 PAUL GALL, East Chicago, killed in action, France, June 18, 1918.
 FRANK FRANK TUCKER, Highland, Ind., U. S. Eng.; killed by shrapnel in France, June 8.
 JOHN MAGUIRES, Gary, bugler; killed in action, France, June 26.
 JOHN GAILLES, Gary, died at Camp Taylor, Ky., June 26.
 AERAM FRY, Gary, 152 Aero Corps, killed in action, France, July 21, 1918.
 H. PERCHOCK, Gary, killed at Rochester, N. Y., R. accident, July 13.
 HARVEY HARRISON, Hammond, U. S. Navy; drowned in sinking of torpedoed U. S. Westover, July 11, in war zone.
 LEROY S. CROWNOVER, Hammond, killed in action, France, July 14.
 FRP. GEORGE ALLEN, Gary, killed in action, France, July 14.
 WILLIAM STENDERSON, Lowell, U. S. Navy; drowned at submarine base near New London, July 19, 1918.
 HAROLD GOODRICH, Merrillville, killed in action, France, July 19, 1918.
 CHARLES GUGLEY, Ind. Harbor, killed in action, France, July 19.
 C. J. TEUNONES, East Chicago, killed in action, France, July 22, 1918.
 CHARLES BAZIM, Gary, Co. H, 15th Inf. died of wounds, France, July 20.
 PHILLIP PETERSON, Hammond, died of wounds received June 2, France.
 SERGT. MARCUS VALENTICH, Gary, killed in action, France, July 1918.
 PUTE JOHN E. RAY, Whiting, killed in action, France, July 1918.
 FRANK STANISLAWSKI, Ind. Harbor, Tp. F, 8th Cav; killed in auto accident in South Chicago while on furlough, Aug. 9, 1918.
 OSCAR E. SHOVER, Indiana Harbor, U. S. Marines, killed in action.
 FLIEZO TSTORIAS, Indiana Harbor, U. S. Infantry, killed in action.
 J. Z. MCAYO, Gary, U. S. Engineers, killed in action June.
 CHARLES BOCA, Gary, E. A.; killed in action July 8.
 FALSH COLTHORPE, Gary, died in France of disease, July, 1918.

MISSING IN ACTION.
 JOHN ZEROWSKI, East Chicago, somewhere in France, July 4th.
 KARL DUPES, Ind. Harbor, enlisted July 1917, in U. S. marines, parents notified July 14, 1918.
 E. MASE, East Chicago; missing in action in France, July, 1918.
 O. A. DUEPPE, Hammond; missing in action, France, July, 1918.

WEST HAMMOND.
 JOSEPH S. LIETZAN, West Hammond, U. S. Field Artillery; killed in action, France, April 27.
 FRANK MOTKA, West Hammond, U. S. Field Artillery; died at Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 17, 1918.

WASHING THE BABY
 LIFE FOR SOLDIER
 (BY UNITED PRESS.)
 LONDON, Aug. 26. (By Mail.)—The Yankee boys are making themselves at home in England, and housewives are learning to help the boys feel at home. The doughboys don't want to go to "tee" at beautiful houses where they have to sit stiffly and uncomfortably in rows in a drawing room while lovely and well-meaning ladies sing to them—often very badly. What they do want is a touch of real home life, and that is what they are getting.

In a very short time the American soldier has made friends with the whole family. He is just left to look after himself—no fussing or embarrassing attentions are bestowed on him. After the first visit or two he just potters about, does odd jobs around the place, and in fact becomes a member of the household.

At the house of a young English married couple—the husband having got his discharge badge—two hefty American lads were found enjoying themselves immensely, bathing the babies. "Gee whizz, this is great," they said, in which sentiment they were heartily backed by the youngsters. And the young husband and wife were equally pleased to have out on such good terms with their American guests, whom they declared to be the "best company in the world."

It's just that word "home" with all its wonderful associations, that makes the difference.

THANKS, MRS. SPENDER-CLAY

(BY UNITED PRESS.)
 LONDON, Aug. 26.—Mrs. Spender-Clay has given over her lovely country home to the Red cross, and it is being turned into a convalescent home for American officers.

Here the Americans will be able to live on "the fat of the land." The house, which stands in many acres of glorious wooded grounds, has room for 100 beds. Besides having every care and attention these officers will be able to see some of the finest English scenery, for the house is situated in the most picturesque part of Surrey.

The first batch of 12 convalescents already has arrived from American hospitals in London.

Better to have War Savings Stamps in your safe than the blood-stained hands of the Kaiser's hordes at your throat.

By C. A. VOIGHT

PETEY DINK—But You'll Face a Big Bill if You Try Lobster, Pete.

